

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPHERS.

The Revenue, Credit, and Securities of the Government.

From the Times. The internal revenue of the National Treasury averaged \$6,830,828 in each of the past two weeks, and will amount to about five million dollars in the week now closing.

Thus far in the current fiscal year, commencing with July 1, 1865, the income of the Government from this increasingly prolific source has been a trifle over \$206,000,000, or equal to a weekly average of \$6,242,414—a rate which, carried through the remaining nineteen weeks of the year, would make the aggregate of the year's revenue, from internal taxation alone, \$124,090,748, or over one hundred and thirteen million dollars more than the internal revenue in the last fiscal year, and nearly three times that of the year ending with June 30, 1864. The following are the comparative figures:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Grand Total, and Internal Revenue. Rows for 1864-5, 1865-6, and 1866-7.

We give the official returns for 1864-5, and 1865-6, for the total for 1865-6, from the semi-annual returns for thirty-three weeks, and take the weekly average for this period to enable us to give an approximate estimate of the revenue for the whole of the current fiscal year. The most reliable result will be handsomely ahead of our estimate. Assuming the latter, however, as a reliable basis of comparison, we find that it exceeds the calculations of the Treasury Department by fifty-two and a half million dollars; the income of the last fiscal year by \$113,485,419; and that of the year ending June 30, 1864, by \$207,460,299, or nearly as much as the total revenue for the whole of the year ending June 30, 1865.

The customs revenue (in coin) of the Government through the part of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1865, is equal to a weekly average of nearly \$2,000,000, or a yearly aggregate of about \$135,000,000 in gold, worth, at the present market value of the precious metal, \$187,125,000 in currency. The most reliable estimates of the customs revenue of the Government, through all the ports of the country, place the aggregate as high as \$180,000,000 in gold for the whole of the current fiscal year, which, at the ruling market price, would be equal to \$247,500,000 in currency. This would make the grand income of the National Treasury from internal revenue and customs duties, for the year ending with June 30, 1866, equivalent to about five hundred and seventy-two million dollars in gold.

Granting that the aggregate expenses of the Government will reach \$350,000,000 (a very liberal estimate indeed) in the current fiscal year, the anticipated revenue, as indicated above, would meet all the demands, and leave considerably over two hundred million dollars to be applied to the reduction of the public indebtedness, in such form and manner as would be most in harmony with the judicious policy of Secretary Sedgwick.

In view of these significant "facts and figures," and of the very manifest disposition of Congress to render all possible aid to the Secretary of the Treasury in his giant labor of adjusting the national finances to "the new order of things," the inspiring financial strength and credit of the Government are indisputable, and becoming more and more clearly recognized day after day. Indirect evidence of this is furnished by the steady downward tendency of gold, and the steady rise in the market value of the public funds. The fall in gold from the highest price, thus far in the current year, is fully seven per cent. On the other hand, there has been a notable improvement in the national stocks since the opening of the year, not only in regard to the vastly increased investment demand developed by the low prices ruling in December, but also as shown in the actual advance on those prices.

The rise in the value of the public securities has not lessened the eagerness of buyers to purchase them. On the contrary, it would seem to have had a directly opposite effect. Within the past few days, the volume of business operations in the Government bonds and notes has been very large, and the market has been unusually comprehensive, running on all the six and five per cent. coin-bearing stocks, as well as on the seven-thirties, compound interest notes, and certificates of indebtedness.

The heaviest transactions have been in the five-twenty gold bonds and the seven-thirty notes. The latter are now within a fraction of their par value, and resolutely appreciating, under the present market conditions, to satisfy which, especially in the instance of the notes of the smaller denominations, the commission houses experience much difficulty. The five-twenty gold bonds, which a short time ago were as low as 90 (at 100), are now up to 107 (at 100), and are an active market at that rate. All these circumstances are eminently suggestive of the steady growth of the public credit, and of the no less uniform improvement in the purchasing power of the lawful money of the country, as determined by the specie standard.

From the Tribune. A Richmond paper supplies its readers with what purports to be an account of the examination of the Virginia delegation by the Reconstruction Committee. Mr. Baldwin—the Rebel Congressman who recently nominated Robert E. Lee for Governor of Virginia, and more recently made his speech to the President—appears to have testified that he had a private interview with Mr. Lincoln in April, 1861.

"Mr. Lincoln asked why the Virginia Convention did not adjourn. His reply was that, although there was a Union majority in the Convention, they would not adjourn while ignorant of the plan for the adjustment of our National difficulties. He had also said that if he had Mr. Lincoln's power he could settle the disaffection in fifteen minutes by withdrawing the troops from Sumter and Pickens, and by calling a Convention of all the States. Mr. Lincoln had replied that he would do this."

Mr. Howard, one of the Committee, objected and said:—"He felt certain that Mr. Lincoln had never promised to withdraw the troops from Sumter, as an inducement to the Virginia Convention to adjourn, for he would have been swept from his seat by the indignant people of the North."

the United States Consul-General for Canada. It is added that a Canadian agent named Vernon, engaged in this scheme, is about to issue a book under the title "Reputation of the National Debt Inevitable—Impossible to Pay the Interest and Support the Government—The Farmer, Artisan, and Laborer Slaves to 'Shoddy' and Wall Street"—the purport of which is obvious enough. Pro-sheets are to possess a copy of the Department. Parties to the conspiracy are the Rothschilds, Hops & Co., of Amsterdam, Earl Russell and the Times (London), with all of whom Vernon is supposed to be in correspondence.

So much we learn from the Washington paper that has relations with Mr. Seward's office. But it strikes us that intelligence of a plot so ridiculous ought to be forthcoming in a different way, if there is any truth in it. Very possibly some British busybody—a free trader, we will wager—is writing a book on Reputation, or writing letters to half the world. But where are the letters from the Rothschilds, and Earl Russell, and the Times?

An Example for Southern Rebel Politicians. From the Herald. The impropriety of electing leading ex-Rebels to our national Congress is so obvious that we are really astonished that the politicians of the South, silly and fanatical as they have hitherto shown themselves, should persist in attempting to force ex-Rebel officials into the councils of loyal representatives. The American people are very magnanimous; but they are by no means prepared to consent to see Jeff. Davis take his old seat in the United States Senate, and almost equally prominent Rebels figuring in the House. From President Johnson to the humblest workman, the people are unanimously of the opinion that a season of probation, during which the leading Rebels may show their own strength and ability, is more desirable than to accept the Senatorship from Georgia. When his name was proposed he wrote a letter refusing the nomination, and when the stupid politicians insisted upon electing him he declined to serve.

Mr. Stephens is sensible enough so the caricature's absurdity or rewarding treason by official status. That may be done in Spain, but it will not be permitted in this country. He knows, also, that the effect of the election of such a man would be to strengthen the Radicals, to give a kind of justification to their refusal to accept the Southern delegations, and to induce the Northern people to favor the punishment of unrepentant traitors, and more severe legislation in regard to the South, whose politicians show themselves so incapable of appreciating clemency, and so utterly destitute of common sense. We hope that the leading Rebels of the South will have the good taste to imitate Mr. Stephens' example, and refuse to serve, even if the politicians are foolish enough to elect them, and thus compel the selection of objectionable loyal representatives. If the contrary course be pursued we shall not expect the Southern delegates to enter Congress for ten years to come.

The Kentucky Legislature—A New Rebellion Threatened. From the Herald. The Kentucky Legislature is making itself supremely ridiculous in the face of the world. The other day it solemnly rejected the great constitutional amendment for the second time, and in this instance after the amendment had been officially proclaimed a part of the Constitution—the supreme law of the land. This is, however, a small affair compared with what follows. Lately a white man, charged with the murder of a black man in Kentucky, was taken by order of General Frank to a place of colored troops, from the civil authorities, and brought to a military camp. Why this was done General Palmer may explain in his statement that the civil authorities afford no justice or protection to the negro in Kentucky. The proceeding, at all events, stirred up the wrath of the State Senate to a high pitch. Mr. Govin thought we were under a centralized despotism; that the military authorities were seeking to degrade Kentucky through mere malevolence; and he said that "if we cannot get redress in any other way, he was for resistance, even at the point of the bayonet, to determine whether we are freemen or slaves."

Mr. Cochran out-heroded Herod. Hear him:—"Mr. Cochran denounced the Government as a centralized despotism, and thus the community of traitors, with Andrew Johnson at their head, were rushing the country into ruin. The time has not yet come for open resistance, but when it did—when the authorities failed to redress these wrongs—we were for resistance to the death. He would rather die a freeman than live a slave."

These fellows have evidently not had enough of our neutral and un-belligerent attitude, and are rebelling of their own. When they say, however, that they would rather die as freemen than live as slaves, they mean that they will die if their freemen are not held as slaves. But never mind. Kentucky has been unlucky, and we must allow her time to simmer down.

Fenianism in a New Phase. From the Herald. Fenianism, that once raised its head so high among the public questions of the day, is now like the man in the Bible who needed the services of the good Samaritan—it has fallen into the hands of the broken-down politicians. At the late Fenian meeting in the Cooper Institute, Fernando Wood and two or three more attenuated political hacks, representing both parties, appeared on the platform and announced themselves champions of "the cause." It is the last feather that breaks the camel's back. The decline of the organization, which commenced in a personal feud and general "balbragg," arising out of the ambition which the North had for a leader, may be expected to hurry on tolerably with a rush since the admission of the broken-down politicians. John Bull can now take his after-dinner nap in peace, without being disturbed in his dreams by the nightmare of Fenianism. Fernando Wood and the politicians have laid the ghost.

Recent Commercial Treaties in Europe. From the World. In addressing his constituents at Ashton, less than three weeks ago, Milner Gibson, President of the English Board of Trade, gave some important information as to the results of the commercial treaty between France and England, for which not only these countries, but Europe itself, is indebted to the late Richard Cobden. These beneficial effects are not to be found alone in the moral advantages arising from more closely cemented relations between the two nations which were parties to the treaty, or merely in the direct results, which are tolerably well understood and appreciated. Even the commercial consequences produced by it are not duly estimated by those who consider only the increase of trade between the two leading commercial nations of the Old World.

Since the ratification of the treaty with France, the value of the exports of England to the European continent have increased from about 400 millions, in 1850, to more than 600 millions in 1865; and the increase undoubtedly would have been much larger but for the deficiency of cotton arising from our own war. The treaty was the first great impetus upon the prohibitory system of Europe. France did not grant to other countries those reductions of duties which she granted England, and has since made use of this act as the means, by admitting other nations to the same privileges as England enjoys under the treaty, to induce other countries to enter into commercial

treaties with her. Under the "favors-nation clause" the exports of England are then admitted on the same terms as those of France. The recent treaty of England with Austria is of a different character, having been made directly between those two countries. Austria agrees that hereafter she will not exact on importations any duty exceeding 25 per cent.—a high duty, certainly, but the utmost limit to all her future tariffs. She has done more than this, having also agreed that Austrian commissioners shall be appointed to advise with those from England as to the duties within the stipulated range. Austria includes a population of 36,000,000, and the benefit of the new policy, though great to the parties to the treaty, will, by the increased prosperity it will give to the people of both countries, as well as by the degree of emancipation it will confer upon the industry of all other nations, be felt throughout the commonwealth of all civilized nations.

There is little doubt that the predictions of Mr. Cobden will be fulfilled, and that all Europe will soon be, to a great extent, animated by the commercial policy embodied in the recent treaty with Austria. Thus, the people of the Old World are approaching a system of consolidation, leaving them entirely free in their national government, with their various local and other special interests and requirements, but uniting their industrial interests. Union is strength, and this kind of it is a strength which cannot justly be regarded with jealousy or suspicion by any. Commercially considered, as regards the interests of this country, its beneficial influence upon the material interests of the masses of the European people will tend to increase the demand for the great staple productions of our own industry; and by the increase of the competence, intelligence, and international good-will which will arise from it, the people of Europe will be better fitted for the privileges and responsibilities of self-government.

Mr. Gibson alluded briefly to the condition of English trade with the United States, and set the fears of alarmists at rest. The exports to this country were no less last year than in 1864, having been in round numbers \$21,000,000 in value in 1860, and also about \$21,000,000 in 1865. The increase over 1864 was only about \$4,600,000.

STANDARD SCALES. FAIRBANKS' FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required. A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community. FAIRBANKS & EWING, MASONIC HALL, No. 715 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWELL & BOURKE, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES. N. E. CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

HARNESSES. A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESSES, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, pairs of HARNESSES, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALLIERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE. WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS, 211y No. 114 MARKET STREET.

WILEY & BROTHER, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAYAKA CHILDS' AND WILSON'S PIPES, N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS. We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates. Also, the celebrated "LION'S JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public. Motto of Lion's Jack—"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND."

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Manila and Tanned Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc., No. 22 NORTH WARD STREET, and DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, JOHN MICHAEL WEAVER, LOUISA F. CLOTHIER, 214y

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT, Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Consistently on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 624y

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE AVENUE, Philadelphia. Dependable Gunpowdered Shirts, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Brown. J. H. H. & Co.'s Yellow Mac'd Cheese, Bolls and Nails. 124

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 38 NORTH WAREHOUSES, AND No. 27 NORTH LEBANON STREET, 221y ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, REBEKAH G. CATTELL. THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF METHUSEN OXIDE (GAS) EXTRACTING, WITHOUT MERCURY. WE DO NOT OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 37 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia. 221y

PROSPECTUS OF THE CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY. CAPITAL STOCK—\$500,000 NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000. Par Value and Subscription Price, \$10. WORKING CAPITAL, \$50,000. OFFICERS: PRESIDENT, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS. SECRETARY AND TREASURER, JOHN T. HOPKINS TARR. SOLICITOR, WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq. DIRECTORS, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS, CHARLES S. JUDEN, EDWIN HIDDLETON, ALEXANDER J. HARPER, WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in a section of country North Carolina, about 3 1/2 miles from the town of Charlotte. On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 55 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 cent. covering a cubic cent of ore at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ore, and are very rich, yielding an average of about \$200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the successful working of the mines for several years past. The risk of investment in unexplored property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and re-veining machinery, the company anticipates an immediate and large return for their investment.

Having an ore that readily yields \$200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of its property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced to gold from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton, leaving a net profit of \$175 for each shaft worked by the Company. The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ore, by means of which the yield will be largely increased. These mines, which they produce ore richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in abundance, (1) in cheap labor and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; (2) in the fact that Colorado and Nevada mines can only be worked during the warm weather. A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mine, made at late as the 21st of January of the present year, will appear from the following certificate of J. P. H. and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866. Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine" North Carolina, and find it to contain 15.5 grains of pure gold per ton of ore. The ore is therefore assayed per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully, EDW. T. & GARRETT, Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 44 Walnut Street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the office of the Company, No. 467 WALNUT STREET, where notices of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 23

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of JOHN C. F. JOHNSON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of C. F. MAENNES and HENRY J. HARRIS, Executors of the said JOHN C. F. JOHNSON, deceased, and to report the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of settling the account, on WEDNESDAY, February 23, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 492 WALNUT STREET, in the City of Philadelphia. W. D. BAKER, Auditor. 29 mwt

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC. NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET. This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office in Philadelphia, at No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET, where they have the apparatus of every kind Dyeing and Cleaning in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being injured. Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them dyed in superior style. 129 mwt

GAS! GAS! GAS!!! REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS. Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners, (Patented November 2, 1865.) It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all who use gas for heating purposes. The use of such gas burners will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the house, and will save the consumer who has not to pay the bill a full 10 to 15 per cent. in economy in the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or three as much as would answer their needs. Call and examine, or send your orders to: STRATTON & CO., AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE, No. 630 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia. Retail price, 35 cents each. 212 mwt

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, ETC. Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE-STONES. Will be sold cheap for cash. Work sent to any part of the United States. HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS, 124y No. 710 GREEN STREET, Philadelphia.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions, Always on hand, and always on hand, at EVANS' No. 630 CHESTNUT STREET, at EVANS' No. 630 CHESTNUT STREET, One door below Seventh Street. The most liberal discount allowed. 25

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FINEST GOODS, No. 13 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Fortifications, Pocket Books, Fuses, Travelling Bags, etc. Also, a large assortment of Stationery, Writing Cases, Pen Cases, and other articles. Also, a large assortment of Stationery, Writing Cases, Pen Cases, and other articles. Also, a large assortment of Stationery, Writing Cases, Pen Cases, and other articles. 25

PROPOSALS. OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUPPLIES. WASHINGTON, D. C. February 17, 1866. Sealed Proposals are invited until MONDAY, February 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing the subsistence Department with ONE THOUSAND (1000) BARRELS OF FLOUR. The proposals will be for white A Brides, and will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole. Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper. The delivery of the flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, either at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or Railroad Depot in Washington, D. C. The delivery of all flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid. Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, head-lined. Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement. The usual Government inspection will be made just before the flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fit ground and of a superior quality. Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 "G" Street, indorsed "Proposals for Flour to Brides." Brevet Major C. S. Y. Chief Quartermaster's Office. PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1866. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT with the following packing boxes, as may be required:— 500 wooden boxes. Samples of which can be seen at the Schuykill Arsenal, and specifications as to size, kind, etc., can be had of the undersigned. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the proposals, and to be subject to such examination and security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States. Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not conform to the requirements hereof, in the advertisement, will not be considered. Blank forms for proposals, embracing the forms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office and no other which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements hereof. The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind proposed to be delivered. Proposals for Boxes," stating the particular kind and for.

WILLIAM W. MCKIM, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Philadelphia Depot. PROPOSALS FOR SOAP. OFFICE SUPERVISING COM'Y GULF STATES, No. 188 JULIA STREET, NEW ORLEANS, La., February 19, 1866. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Monday, February 20, 1866, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with 50,000 LBS. OF SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from adulteration and unpleasant odor, to contain no more than 10 per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed. Samples of the Soap must be delivered with the Proposals, which are required to be in duplicate, and must be in neat boxes, fully labeled, and not in paper parcels. The whole to be delivered on or before the 30th of March, 1866. No bids will be received without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract if awarded. The packages to be of White Pine and made neatly, the cost of the same to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents and net weight, and the name of the person furnishing the article and the date of purchase. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. The Soap will be carefully inspected in such a manner as to be satisfactory to the Government, and if accepted, and compared with the samples retained. It must be delivered free of drayage, to the Commissary Storehouse, corner Thalia and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La., or at such place in this city as may be required by the undersigned. Payments to be made in Certificates of Indebtedness. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered. The proposals must be enclosed in an envelope (sealed), addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Soap."

A. BECKWITH, Brevet Brig. Genl. and Capt. U. S. A. GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARDWARE. SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 8 SOUTH WAREHOUSE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 31, 1866. Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOULD HARDWARE on hand at this depot. The bid is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the goods offered under this advertisement have been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined, and then re-closed, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard of the Government. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser. Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the goods so set will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Ware," and addressed to THOMAS WILSON, Chief Quartermaster, U. S. A., Brevet Brig. Genl. Vols. 131226

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., December 2, 1865. Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) cases of the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas. Bids may be made for one or more of these articles. Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed "Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La." The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low. Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the same to the successful bidder, at San Antonio, Texas. C. G. SAWTELLE, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf, Brevet Colonel United States Army. OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 212 mwp

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions, Always on hand, and always on hand, at EVANS' No. 630 CHESTNUT STREET, at EVANS' No. 630 CHESTNUT STREET, One door below Seventh Street. The most liberal discount allowed. 25

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, No. 45 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our BRIDESBURG MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. ALFRED JENKS & SON, 119 m

DAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT. The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Tresses, Bonnets, Caps, Hair, and other articles, cannot be equaled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than our own. 119 m

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, 809 Chestnut St. Phila. FINE DIAMOND WORK. WATCHES. Of the most celebrated makers. SILVER-WARE, FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, in great variety. REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER. Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones bought for Cash. CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS. Large and handsome assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY. SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC. CLARK & BIDDLE, Successors to Thomas C. Garrett, 522 1/2 y No. 712 CHESTNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. MUSICAL BOXES. A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices.—The Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful airs. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 324 CHESTNUT STREET, Below Fourth. RICH JEWELRY. JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. Etc. Etc. 920 y No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philad. HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, and Solid Silver-ware. 331y

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865. "After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE HOURS exposed to the most intense heat, and after a full and entire examination with the result and hearty advice all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safe." (Signed) "W. J. CHAFFER." A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by MARVIN & CO., No. 721 CHESTNUT STREET, (Near the Hall, Phila., No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y. Dwelling House Sets, ornamental styles. Sets of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 139 m

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